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# Flagellum Dei:

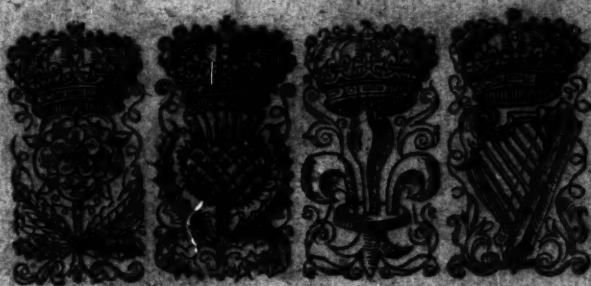
O R,

A Collection of the several *Fires, Plagues, and*  
*Pestilential Diseases* that have hapned in *London*  
especially, and other parts of this Nation,  
from the *Norman Conquest* to this pre-  
sent, 1668.



Lam. 4.

*The Lord hath accomplished his indignation, he has poured  
out his fierce wrath, he hath kindled a Fire in Zion,  
which hath devoured the Foundations thereof.*



LONDON,

Printed for C. VV. 1668.

# The Gallum Dei

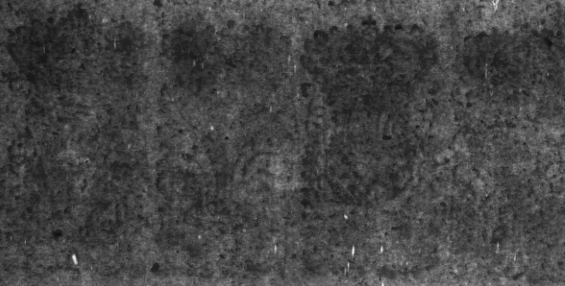
OF

the History of the Church of England, from the  
first Settlement of the Christian Religion in this  
Island, to the present Time: And of the  
Manners, Customs, and Constitution of the  
same, in the several Ages and Kingdoms.

By JOHN HALL, D.D.

LONDON,

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Crown, in  
St. Pauls Church-yard, 1704.



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St. Pauls Church-yard, 1704.

*Flagellum Dei, &c.*

*In William the Conquerors time.*

**I**N the 20<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Reign, so great a Fire hapned in <sup>Bakers</sup> *London*, that from the West-gate to the East-gate it consumed Houses and Churches all the way, and among the rest the Church of *St. Paul*, the most grievous Fire that ever hapned in that City. After this ensued a great mortality of Men and Cattel. <sup>Chron.</sup>

*In William the 2<sup>d</sup>. time.*

**I**N the 4<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Reign, on *St. Lukes* day, above six hundred Houses in *London* were thrown down with Tempest, and the roof of *St. Mary Bow Church* in *Chappside* was so raised, that in the fall six of the beams, being 27 foot long, were driven so deep into the ground (the streets being not then paved with Stone) that not above 4 foot remained in sight, and yet stood in such rank and order as the Workmen had placed them upon the Church.

*In Henry the firsts time.*

**F**irst *Chichester* with the principal Monastery was burnt to the ground. From *Westcheap* in *London* to *Aldgate* a long tract of buildings was consumed with Fire. *Worcester* also and *Rocheſter*, even in the Kings preſence; then *Wincheſter*, *Bath*, *Gloceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, and other places did alſo partake of this calamity, that there could be no charging the Fire with any partiality.

*In King Stephens time*, no caſualty of Fire, nor any Peſtilential Diſeaſe are recorded.

*In Henry the ſeconds time.*

**I**N the 18<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Reign, the Church of *Norwich*, with the Houſes thereto belonging, was burnt. In the 24<sup>th</sup>. Year, the City of *York* was burnt: Alſo in the ſame Year, on the 10<sup>th</sup>. day of *April*, the Church of *St. Andrews* in *Rocheſter*, was consumed with fire. In the 28<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Reign, *Barnwel*, with the Priory near *Cambridge*, was burnt. In the 30<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Reign, the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury* was burnt, with the Church of *St. Julian*; and on the 20<sup>th</sup>. of *October*, in the Year 1180. the Cathedral Church of *Chicheſter*, and all the whole City was burnt. The 20<sup>th</sup>. of *Sept.* 1188. the Town of *Beverley*, with the Church of *St. John* there, was burnt.

*In Richard the firſts time.*

**I**N his time the Town of *Mawling* in *Kent*, with the Nunnery, was consumed with fire; and then followed ſo great a Mortality of men, that the Living ſcarce ſufficed to bury the Dead.

In



*In King Johns time, no Casualty of Fire.*

*In Henry the third time.*

**T**He Church of *St. Mildred in Canterbury*, and a great part of the City was burnt: Also the Town of *Newcastle upon Tyne* was burnt, Bridge and all. And in this Kings Reign 20000 people in *London* were starved for want of Food.

*In Edward the firsts time.*

**I**N the 17th. Year of his Reign, the City of *Carlisle*, and the Abby, with all the Houses belonging to the Friers Minors, was consumed with fire. In his one and twentieth Year, a great part of the Town of *Cambridge*, with the Church of our Lady, was also burnt. In the 27th. Year of his Reign, his Palace at *Westminster*, and the Monastery adjoining, were consumed with fire. The Monastery of *Glocester* was also burnt to the ground.

*In Edward the seconds time.*

**I**N the fourth Year of his Reign, the Church of *Middleton* in *Dorsetshire*, with all the Monuments, was consumed with Lightning; and soon after followed a great Pestilence.

*In Edward the thirds time.*

**N**O casualty of fire; but so contagious a Pestilence, that between the first of *January* and the first of *July*, in the two and twentieth Year of his Reign, there dy'd in *London* 57374 persons, and in *Tarmouth* in one Year 7052. And in the 35th. Year of his Reign, another Pestilence, whereof divers of the Nobility dy'd.

*In*

*In Richard the seconds time.*

**N**O casualty of fire; but in his third Year so great a Mortality afflicted the North parts of *England*, that the Country became almost desolate.

*In Henry the fourths time.*

**I**N the 7<sup>th</sup>. year of his Reign, the Town of *Royston* in *Hertsfordshire* was burnt.

*In Henry the fifths time.*

**I**N the fifth year of his Reign, a great part of the City of *Norwich* was burnt, with all the House of the Friars preachers, and two Fryers of that Order.

*In Henry the sixths time.*

**N**O casualty of Fire or Pestilence in his Reign; but the Postern Gates of *London* by *East-Smithfield* against the Tower, sank by Night more than seven foot in the Earth.

*In Edward the fourths time.*

**I**N his third Year, the Minster of *Tork*, and the Steeple of *Christchurch* in *Norwich*, were burnt; And in his 17<sup>th</sup>. and 19 Years, two great Pestilences reigned in *England*, of which innumerable people dyed.

*In Edward the fifths, and Richard the thirds time,*

**T**Here is no Record of any Fire or Pestilence.

*In Henry the seventh's time.*

**I**N this Kings Reign, the Sweating Sickness took away many thousands.

22. *August* 1485. A great fire hapned in *Breadstrees* in *London*, in which were burnt the Parson of *St. Mildreds*, and another Man.

23. *Decemb.* In his 13th. Year, suddenly in the night brake out a fire in the Kings Lodgings, being then at his Mannor in *Streen*, by violence whereof, a great part of the old Building was burnt, with Hangings, Beds, Apparel, Plate, and many Jewels, to a great value.

In his 15th. Year, the Town of *Braham* in *Norfolk* was burnt; and the same Year 30000 persons dyed, of the Plague in *London*.

In his 25th. Year, the City of *Norwich* was well near consumed with fire.

*In Henry the eighth's time.*

**I**N his 9th. Year, hapned a Sweating Sickness, whereof infinite multitudes both of the Nobility and others, in many parts of *England* dyed.

In his 13th. Year, was likewise a great Mortality.

In his 20th. Year, another Sweating Sickness which infected the whole Realm.

In his 33th. Year, was another great Mortality in the Realm, by hot Agues and Fluxes.

In his 36th. Year, was a great Plague in *London*.

*In Edward the sixth's time.*

**I**N his second Year, *St. Annes* Church within *Aldersgate*, was burnt.

In

In his fifth Year, a Sweating Sicknes infected most parts of the Realm.

*In Queen Maries time.*

**I**N her fourth Year, her burning Agues, and other distempers, took away much people, among which, 7 Aldermen of *London*.

In her fifth Year, in Harveſt time, was a great Mortality.

*In Queen Elizabeths time.*

**I**N her 34. Year, the Spire of the Cathedral Church of *Pauls* being 520 foot from the ground, and 260 from the square Steeple where it was placed, and was made of wooden materials, but covered with Lead, was with Lightning burnt down, together with the Roofs of that large Church, and that within the space of 5 hours.

In her 6th. Year, was a great Pestilence, especially in *London*, where in one Year there dyed 21 500 persons.

In her 8th. Year, in the Town of *Osney* in *Shropshire*, 200 houses were consumed with fire, in the space of two hours.

In her 36th. Year, was a great Plague in *London*, so as there dyed 17890. besides the Lord Mayor, and 3 Aldermen.

*In King James his time.*

**I**N the first Year of his Reign, there dyed of the Plague in *London* 30578. persons.

In his 4th. Year, 160 houses in *St. Edmundsbury* were by chance set on fire and burnt.

In the Year 1613. the Town of *Dorchester* was totally consumed by fire: About the same time, the Playhouse called the



the *Globe* on the *Bankside* was consumed by fire, and soon after the *Fortune Play-house* was burnt down.

In the Year 1614. the Town of *Stratford-upon-Avon* was burnt.

*In King Charles the firsts time.*

**I**N his first Year, there dyed of the Plague in *London* 4463 persons.

In his 8th. Year, a fire brake out on *London Bridge*, by which most of the houses that were built upon it were consumed, and burnt down.

Not to mention several smaller fires, at *Vilbleton-house*, in *Fleet Street*, *Westminster*, *Lime Street*, *Holborn*, and other parts of *London*, which hapned almost yearly, but the growth of them were still happily suppress by the care and industry of the Neighbours, and those in Authority.

These several Fires are mentioned in our *Chronicles*, under the Title of *Casualties*, without any suspicion of being occasioned by the Plot or Contrivance of any Malignant or Discontented persons, though few Kings Reigns were without both Domestic and Foreign Enemies: But none of the above mentioned Mortalities were equal to that which hapned in the year 1665: nor any Fire so deplorable and outrageous as that in the year 1666. which we are next to relate.

*A great fire  
in Oxford  
A° 1649*

*In King Charles the seconds time.*

**I**N the 17th. Year of his Majesties Reign, the Pestilence raged most violently in the City of *London*, but especially in the *Suburbs*, in so much as there dyed of the Plague that Year within the Bills of Mortality 68596 persons. The Infection was so general, that a poor Woman Keeping Hens in *Harrow-garden*, the Hens laid Eggs that had large Plague

Spots on them; which when she saw, she cryed out *the Lord had Visited her House*, and soon after her Daughter, and then her self dyed.

See *Kege*  
*Sincera's*  
Observa-  
tions on  
this Fire.

And in the 18<sup>th</sup> Year of his Majesties Reign, there happened a most Dismal and Deplorable Fire in *London*, which began at a Bakers House in *Pudding-Lane*, on *Sunday 2 Sept. 1666.* at one of the Clock in a dark Morning, in a Quarter of the City, so close Built with Wooden, Pitched, and old Ruinous Buildings, the Streets narrow, abundance of Combustible and Bituminous Matter, the foregoing Summer extraordinary hot and dry, a violent Eastern Wind, and the want of Engines and Water, concurring as it were unanimously to the production of this wonderful Conflagration, and to do in three dayes, what three Armies of Enemies (not opposed) could scarcely have done in six, it spread it self so far before day, and with such distraction to the Inhabitants, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it, by pulling down Houses, as ought to have been. So that in three dayes and three nights, of about 460 Acres of ground on which the City of *London* stood, it destroy'd 350, which is at the rate of four parts in five, it consum'd about 12000 Houses, 87 Parish Churches, besides 6 or 7 consecrated Chappels, and the magnificent Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, the publick and most excellent Buildings of the *Exchange*, *Guild-Hall*, *Custom-house*, and almost all the Halls belonging to every private Company, besides an innumerable quantity of Goods of all sorts, &c.

Divers Strangers, Dutch and French, were during the Fire apprehended, upon suspicion, that they contributed most mischievously to it, who were all Imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe inquisition thereupon by my Lord chief Justice *Keeling*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council, and some principal Members of the City; notwithstanding which suspicions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and so blown forwards in all

its

its ways by strong winds, makes us conclude the whole was an effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our \* *SINS*, shewing us the terror of his Judgements in thus raising the Fire, and immediately after, his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged Mercy, in putting a stop to it, when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for the quenching it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient.

\* *Rebellion,  
Pride,  
Whoring,  
Drunken-  
ness,  
Gluttony,  
Cheating,  
&c.*

It is observable, that the *Suburbs*, where the Plague reigned most, was in a great measure spared by the Fire, and the City it self, where the Fire was most active, suffered little by the Pestilence; As if it were design'd by Divine Providence, that each part should have its punishment, and none a double one.

*From Plagues, Pestilence, and Fires: Good  
Lord deliver us.*

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**FINIS.**

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